

XXI. *Descriptions of new genera and species of Tenebrionidæ from the Island of Madagascar.* By
FREDK. BATES.

[Read November 5th, 1879.]

DURING the past few years some extensive collections, abounding in novelties, have been received from the Island of Madagascar. Of the new *Tenebrionidæ*, two species have been described by C. O. Waterhouse in "Cistula Entomologica," Vol. 2, pt. xx. p. 365; and others have been briefly characterized by Fairmaire in the "Bull. Soc. Ent. de France, 1875," pp. xxxiii, xxxiv, and in "Petites Nouvelles Entomologiques," No. 173, June 1, 1877, p. 137.

In the following paper I have more fully described these latter, as well as all the remaining new species, the whole of which are contained in my own collection.

The collections formed at Antananarivo and Fianarantsoa are especially rich in the curious genus *Dolichoderus*, the number of species of which are here raised from six to seventeen. I have found it necessary to generically separate the Madagascar species that have hitherto been placed in the genus *Camaria*, which genus will, I believe, be found to be restricted to the New World.

I have also found it necessary to detach several members from the genus *Tetraphyllus*, and erect them into new genera.

It is much to be deplored that the practices of some describers are still very loose in regard to genera. Species from the most diverse parts of the globe are, on the assumption of mere superficial resemblance, thrown into genera to which they do not belong. Would they but give a little more time to an examination of generic characters, these errors would be avoided.

It will at once be seen how such careless work tends to vitiate all generalizations based on the geographical distribution of genera. It may, I think, always be regarded as a safe practice to endeavour to adjust generic limits to geographical habitats.

NYCTEROPINÆ.

DOLICHODERUS (Klug), Castelnau.

1. Body entirely black; eyes not laterally projecting beyond their orbit.
 - A. Prothorax with a transverse impressed line near the base; basal margin not thickened 1. *acuminatus*, Klug.
 - A.A. Prothorax thickly margined at the base.
 - B. Elytra distinctly produced (mucronate) and divaricate at apex.
 - C. Elytral mucro elongate, narrow, not impressed above; antennæ of sexes similar.
 - a. Species smaller ($7\frac{1}{4}$ lines), uniformly shining black; base of elytra keeled nearly up to the scutellum.
 2. *mucronatus*, n. sp.
 - a.a. Species larger ($8\frac{3}{4}$ lines), obscure black; base of elytra keeled only at the shoulders.
 3. *puncticeps*, n. sp.
 - C.C. Elytral mucro short, broad, impressed above; antennæ of sexes dissimilar.
 - b. Head and prothorax dull black; elytra gently convex, lustrous black .. 4. *politipennis*, n. sp.
 - b.b. Uniformly black, a little nitid; elytra strongly convex, almost gibbous 5. *heterocerus*, n. sp.
 - B.B. Elytra not produced, nor divaricate, at apex.
 - D. Propectus not transversely grooved.
 - E. Prothorax finely and more or less uniformly punctured.
 - F. Prosternum distinctly impressed down the middle between the coxæ; anterior femora with a short tomentose line down the inner face in the ♂.
 - c. Prothorax not tumid.
 6. *lucifugus*, n. sp.
 - c.c. Prothorax tumid var. ? *tumidicollis*.
 - F.F. Prosternum convex between the coxæ; anterior femora without tomentose line in the ♂.
 - d. Prothorax with minute shining specks, or granules, scattered between the punctuation; lateral margins obsolete at the middle; episternum of mesothorax very feebly punctured; punctured lines on elytra very faint 7. *longicornis*, Fairm.
 - d.d. Prothorax without minute shining specks between the punctuation; lateral margins entire; episternum of mesothorax coarsely punctured; punctured lines on elytra very distinct.
 8. *approximatus*, n. sp.
 - E.E. Prothorax with a cluster of variolate punctures nearer the apex; sides subangulate near the base 9. *distinctus*, n. sp.
 - D.D. Propectus with several broad deep transverse grooves in front of the prosternum; prothorax massive, parallel-sided, distinctly broader at apex than at base.
 10. *pectoralis*, n. sp.

2. Body black, tinged with æneous; eyes laterally projecting beyond their orbit 11. *connexus*, n. sp.

3. Body partly or entirely of brilliant metallic colours.

G. Prothorax and elytra concolorous, or nearly so.

II. Elytra gently convex.

e. Species smaller (6 to $6\frac{1}{4}$ lines); prothorax subcylindric; lateral margins obsolete; apical angle indistinct; eyes laterally projecting beyond their orbit; colour golden-brassy or brassy-green .. 12. *pulchripes*, n. sp.

e.e. Species larger (9 lines); prothorax narrowing anteriorly from behind the middle; lateral margins distinct throughout; apical angles distinct; eyes normal; colour golden-æneous, with strong violet reflections.

13. *atro-ænescens*, Fairm.

H.H. Elytra gibbous 14. *gibbipennis*, n. sp.

G.G. Head and prothorax dull indigo-blue, or bluish-black; elytra glittering coppery-æneous.. 15. *dimidiatus*, C. O. Waterh.

D. Klugii, Casteln., is not known to me; judging from the brief description given it most nearly approaches *D. longicornis*, Fairm. *D. Klugii*, Sol., most nearly approaches my *D. mucronatus*, but it is very considerably larger, and (judging from the figure given) the apex of the elytra is more produced and much more strongly divaricate and pointed. Solier's species must be quite different from Castelnau's, as a comparison of the two descriptions, and the figure given by Solier, will amply prove.

I have not seen any species that will at all accord with Castelnau's description of *D. striatus*.

Dolichoderus acuminatus, Klug.

This species may readily be distinguished from all the following by the head longer and more narrowed in front, and not squarely truncated on a level with the insertion of the antennæ; the prothorax not thickly margined at the base; the anterior femora in the ♂ broadly channelled and coarsely pilose on their inner face.

Dolichoderus mucronatus, n. sp.

♀. Entirely (including legs and antennæ) black, very nitid; head quadrate, a little narrowed in front of the eyes, very broadly truncated in front, somewhat finely and not very closely punctured; epistoma extremely short, nearly smooth, the suture distinctly impressed: prothorax moderately convex; sides gradually (and slightly curvedly) expanded from apex to near the base, thence be-

coming more rapidly incurved: apex truncate, front angles small but distinct and acute; base distinctly wider than apex, broadly rounded; hind angles very obtuse; very finely and not closely punctured; lateral margins obsolete in the middle: elytra as wide at base as base of prothorax; gently convex; widest before the middle; strongly and somewhat sinuately attenuated behind; apex prolonged, forming a very distinct mucro, which projects beyond the abdomen by a length equal to the fourth ventral segment; finely seriate-punctate; intervals delicately alutaceous; base rather deeply emarginate, keeled at each side for more than half the width of each elytron, this keel strongly thickened at the shoulder, beneath which is a well-marked oblong depression rounded in front; humeral angle acute but not dentiform: prosternum distinctly impressed down the centre between the coxæ.

♂. Not known to me.

Long. $7\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Precise locality unknown.

Dolichoderus puncticeps, n. sp.

♀. Larger than the preceding and entirely opaque; head strongly and thickly punctured; epistomal suture obsolete; prothorax relatively shorter than in the preceding, more convex, and having several impressions along the base within the margin; lateral margins faint (except at the base) but visible throughout; base of elytra keeled only at the shoulders; elytral mucro as long as in the preceding, but more obtuse at the apex; prosternum convex between the coxæ; legs and abdomen shining black; antennæ pitchy black, and longer than in the preceding.

♂. Not known to me.

Long. $8\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Precise locality unknown.

Dolichoderus politipennis, n. sp.

♂. Head and prothorax dull black and obscurely punctured; elytra lustrous jet black and delicately seriatly punctured; head quadrate, but little narrowed in front of the eyes; broadly and slightly sinuately truncated in front; epistomal suture well marked; antennary orbits rather convex, nearly smooth and shining; prothorax moderately convex; a narrow margin at apex and the thickened basal margin smooth and shining black; sides

slightly narrowing to the front from behind the middle; posteriorly more gradually curvedly contracted than in the two preceding species; base a little wider than apex, truncated, with an impression at the middle within the margin in front of the scutellum; lateral margins very faint except at the base; front angles very small and indistinct; elytra gently convex, as wide at base as base of prothorax; base but little emarginate, entirely keeled; humeral angle not prominent; sides channelled for a short distance from the humeral angle; strongly sinuately narrowed from behind the middle to the apex, which is strongly divaricate, the mucro being short, broadly rounded at apex, and distinctly impressed above; prosternum broadly and rather strongly impressed down the middle between the coxæ; antennæ and legs pitchy brown; the former elongate, flattened, perfoliate; joint 3 produced (but rounded) within at the apex, 4—6 broadly produced and angulate within, 7 less strongly so than 4—6; tibiæ, especially the front and hind, strongly thickened at the apex.

♀. Antennæ shorter; joints 3—7 obconic, scarcely perfoliate nor flattened; the tibiæ but little thickened at the apex.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Fianarantsoa.

Dolichoderus heterocerus, n. sp.

♂. Near the preceding; head and prothorax less obscure, the elytra much less nitid; head more narrowed in front of the eyes, more sinuately truncated in front; antennary orbits more convex; sides of prothorax more parallel; elytra much more convex; the mucro shorter, less divaricate, scarcely impressed above; legs and antennæ of a clearer brown; the latter still more flattened, more perfoliate, the middle joints more produced on the inner side; 3 elongate securiform; 4—6 approaching wedge-shaped; prosternum irregularly sulcated between the coxæ.

♀. Antennæ and tibiæ as in the preceding.

Long. 8—10 lin.

Fianarantsoa.

Dolichoderus lucifugus, n. sp.

♂. Head and prothorax dull black; obscurely (sometimes obsoletely) punctured, the former a little narrowed

in front of the eyes; less squarely truncated in front, antennary orbits less convex, more rounded, and epistomal suture less strongly marked than in the two preceding species; prothorax very convex; slightly curvedly narrowed from behind the middle to the apex; base scarcely wider than apex, broadly rounded; front angles indistinct; lateral margins well marked; elytra not produced nor divaricate at apex, very finely seriate-punctate, of a more shining black than the head and prothorax; base arcuately emarginate; keeled only halfway across each elytron; humeral angle prominent and acute; sides not channelled near the base; abdomen shining black; episternum of mesothorax coarsely punctured; prosternum broad and impressed between the coxæ; legs and first 7 joints of antennæ shining pitchy-brown; joints 3—7 of antennæ obconic, not perfoliate; legs very stout, the tibiæ strongly thickened at the apex; anterior femora with a short tomentose line down their inner face.

♀. Antennæ and legs less robust; the former scarcely so long as in the ♂; the tibiæ not perceptibly thickened at the apex; the front femora without tomentose line down the inner face.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ —8 lin.

Fianarantsoa.

Var. ? *tumidicollis*.

This only differs in the larger, more tumid, and cushion-like prothorax; the stronger punctuation of the under surface; the prosternum not impressed between the coxæ; the femora rather strongly wrinkled on their underside; and the legs and antennæ of a more pitchy hue.

Long. 8— $8\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Fianarantsoa.

I have only seen the ♂.

Dolichoderus longicornis, Fairmaire.

Bull. Ent. Soc. de France, 1875, p. xxxiv.

Body entirely shining silky black; legs and antennæ shining pitchy-brown; head as in *D. lucifugus*, but the punctuation a little more distinct; prothorax rather strongly convex, but little narrowed anteriorly, base scarcely wider than apex; lateral margins visible only at base and apex; front angles small, subobtuse; base broadly rounded; finely and clearly but not closely punc-

tured, with numerous minute specks or granules scattered on the intervals; elytra gently convex; base emarginate, not keeled up to the scutellum; humeral angle prominent and acute; sides expanding to behind the middle, thence rather rapidly, but scarcely sinuately, narrowed to the apex, which is not produced nor divaricate; more or less finely seriate-punctate, the intervals minutely punctulate and sometimes delicately rugulose; abdomen shining black; episternum of mesothorax faintly punctured; prosternum not concave between the coxæ; legs and antennæ as in the preceding species, except that the anterior femora have not the tomentose line down their inner face.

The ♀ has the antennæ and legs less robust, joint 3 of the former shorter; and the tibiæ not thickened at the apex.

Long. 7—7½ lin.

Antananarivo.

Dolichoderus approximatus, n. sp.

Very near to the preceding, but the upper surface is not of a silky black; the antennary orbits are less prominent and more rounded; the head is more uneven, and the punctuation though shallow is large and coarse; the sides of the prothorax are a little more rounded, the lateral margins well marked throughout, and there are no minute bright specks or granules scattered between the punctuation; the elytra are a little less convex, the lines of punctures are rather coarse and are placed in lightly-impressed striæ; the intervals impunctate; and the episterna of the mesothorax are coarsely punctured.

Long. 8 lin.

Fianarantsoa.

Dolichoderus distinctus, n. sp.

Shining black, head short, broadly truncated in front, finely and obscurely punctured; prothorax very convex, a cluster of rather large shallow punctures on the disc nearer the apex than the base, the rest of the surface being very nitid and minutely and remotely punctulate; apex truncate, front angles not at all prominent; lateral margins distinct throughout; sides slightly and somewhat sinuately expanding from the apex to beyond the middle, thence

abruptly obliquely narrowed to the base; base not wider than apex; elytra gradually narrowing from behind the middle to the apex, which is not produced; finely seriate-punctate, intervals impunctate; base strongly emarginate, keeled only halfway across each elytron; humeral angle scarcely prominent; prosternum broadly sulcated between the coxæ; abdomen shining black; antennæ and legs shining pitchy-brown.

Long $7\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Antananarivo.

A single example, apparently a ♀.

Dolichoderus pectoralis, n. sp.

Head and prothorax dull black; the former very short, obsolete punctured, sinuately truncated in front; antennary orbits very obliquely rounded; prothorax massive, unequally convex, quadrate, sides subparallel, obliquely narrowed at base and apex; apex distinctly broader than base, front angles not at all prominent, lateral margins very distinct throughout; indistinctly punctured and closely minutely granulose; elytra shining black, gently convex, gradually tapering from behind the middle to the apex, which is not produced; base arcuately emarginate, and keeled nearly up to the scutellum; humeral angle prominent and acute; delicately seriate-punctate, the intervals very finely alutaceous and very minutely granulose; prosternum wide and concave between the coxæ; propectus with three or four strong transverse grooves or channels in front of the prosternum; abdomen shining black; legs and antennæ shining pitchy-brown.

Long. 9— $10\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Antananarivo.

Dolichoderus connexus, n. sp.

Bronzed-black, shining on the elytra; head and prothorax finely but distinctly punctured; the former broadly truncated in front; epistomal suture well marked; antennary orbits convex and smoother and more nitid than the rest of the head; eyes prominent, projecting laterally beyond their orbit; prothorax rather strongly convex, subquadrate, sides more contracted at base than at apex; front angles not at all prominent; base broadly rounded; lateral margins obsolete except at the base; elytra gently

convex, finely and irregularly seriate-punctate, narrowing from behind the middle to the apex, which is slightly divaricate but not produced; base arcuately emarginate, keeled only at the shoulders; humeral angle not prominent; legs shining pitchy-brown; antennæ reddish-brown.

The ♂ has the hind tibiæ a little flexuous and thickened at the apex.

Long. 5—5½ lin.

Antananarivo.

Dolichoderus pulchripes, n. sp.

Golden-brassy or brassy-green, excepting the head, which is darker and duller; the apex of the elytra tinged with violet colour. Head broadly sinuately rounded in front, finely, closely and rugosely punctured; epistomal suture well marked; antennary orbits prominent; eyes projecting laterally beyond their orbit; prothorax rather strongly convex, subcylindric, a little narrowed anteriorly from behind the middle; front angles not at all prominent; base broadly rounded; lateral margins obsolete; finely and not at all closely punctured; elytra as in the preceding species, except that the apex is a little produced and the base is keeled nearly up to the scutellum; legs of a lovely metallic-violet colour; antennæ reddish-brown.

The hind tibiæ in the ♂ are very distinctly flexuous, and thickened at the apex.

Long. 6—6¼ lin.

Antananarivo.

Dolichoderus gibbipennis, n. sp.

Dark æneous, shining on the elytra. Head and prothorax very finely and not at all closely punctured, the former broadly (but not sinuately) rounded in front; epistomal suture rather faintly marked; antennary orbits moderately convex, obliquely rounded, nearly smooth and shining; eyes normal; prothorax subcylindric, slightly contracted at base and apex; base and apex of about equal width; front angles not at all prominent; base somewhat sinuately truncated; lateral margins well marked at the base; elytra ovate, gibbous, sharply attenuated behind, the apex a little produced but not divaricate; finely seriate-punctate; base arcuately emarginate and entirely keeled;

underside dark shining æneous; legs and antennæ pitchy-brown.

Long. $6\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Antananarivo.

I know only the ♀.

Dolichoderus atro-ænescens, Fairmaire.

This species—briefly characterized by Fairmaire in the “Petites Nouvelles Entomologiques,” June 1, 1877, No. 173, p. 137—is of a beautiful golden æneous, strongly suffused with violet colour, most nitid on the elytra.* The head is rather strongly, closely and slightly rugosely punctured; the epistoma is convex, its suture well marked; antennary orbits moderately convex and narrowly rounded; eyes normal; the prothorax is convex, rather finely and closely punctured and faintly rugulose; the sides are but little narrowed anteriorly; the base is wider than the apex; the lateral margins are faint but visible throughout; the front angles prominent and acute; the elytra are gently convex, widest before the middle, the apex a little produced and slightly divaricate; the lines of punctures are fine, somewhat irregular, and are placed in very lightly-impressed striæ, the intervals being very delicately rugulose; the legs are pitchy-brown, with a tinge of violet colour on the femora.

Long. 9 lin.

Precise locality unknown.

Nycteropus lævisternus, Fairmaire.

“Pet. Nouv. Ent.” No. 173, June 1, 1877, p. 137.

Very near *N. anthracinus*, Klug. The form is relatively narrower, more cylindrico-elliptic; the sides of the prothorax more gradually narrowed anteriorly; the lateral margins apically more expanded and flattened; the base more strongly bisinuate, so that the angles appear more prolonged, and repose on the shoulders of the elytra; scutellum less rounded behind; the lines of punctures on the elytra are almost obsolete, but the intervals are distinctly punctulate and very delicately rugulose; the legs are stouter and are violet-black, the upper surface is entirely dark shining green, the underside shining black;

* M. Fairmaire has it “*supra niger, obscure cyanescens, modice nitidus.*” Suspecting the colours to be obscured by stains, I gave the specimen a bath of chloroform, when the true colours became revealed.

the prosternum is broadly impressed between the coxæ, broadly and squarely truncated behind, with the angles a little turned up.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Precise locality unknown.

It appears to me that there are two species of *Nycteropus* confounded in collections under *N. anthracinus*, Klug.

In the one (*N. anthracinus*, Klug) the colour is shining black, usually with a tinge of green or dark blue; the head more strongly and rugosely punctured, the groove at each side less clean and distinct; the epistomal suture faint but visible; the prothorax a little less convex, and less rounded at the sides behind the middle; the elytra are not so convex at the base, and the sides are more obliquely narrowed behind; the flanks of the mesothorax are distinctly rugose punctate; the prosternal process is nearly plane, and is very distinctly prolonged and somewhat broadly truncated behind.

Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $10\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

In the other (*N. confusus*, n. sp.) the colour is entirely shining black; the head finely and not at all rugosely punctured; the groove at each side is clearly and deeply impressed and extends nearly up to the anterior border; the epistoma is completely confounded with the front; the flanks of the mesothorax are quite smooth; the prosternal process is not produced and is rounded behind, and there is a well-defined groove extending round the sides of its hinder half and partly inclosing a well-marked round depression.

Long. $7\frac{1}{4}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

CNODALONINÆ.

Three out of the following four new genera have hitherto been confounded with *Camaria*. They may all at once be distinguished from that genus by the epipleural fold of the elytra rapidly expanded at the base, completely attaining the humeral angle.

PSEUDOCAMARIA, nov. gen.

Mentum trapezoidal, strongly convex down the median line, not notched in middle of front margin; last joint of

maxillary palpi broadly securiform; mandibles curved at outer edge; head rhomboidal; front gently declivous to the epistoma; epistoma broadly and deeply emarginate in front, the suture well arched and very strongly impressed; antennary orbits angulate, reflexed; eyes large, reniform, not depressed above, not laterally projecting; antennæ as long as the head and prothorax; joint 3 elongate, obconic; 4 obconic but much shorter and stouter than 3; 5 broader than 4 and subtriangulate; 6—10 still larger and wider, depressed, subequal, not transverse, a little contracted basally, squarely truncated at apex; 11 larger than 10, obliquely rounded at apex; prothorax transverse, but little convex, entirely margined save the apex at the middle; lateral margins strongest, a little reflexed and feebly crenulated; apex arcuately emarginate, front angles obtuse; base broadly lobed in the middle; sides curvedly contracted anteriorly, subparallel posteriorly; hind angles acute and outwardly directed; scutellum curvilinearly triangular; elytra considerably wider than prothorax, almost gibbous (*alternata*), or gently convex (*consobrina*); a little dilated behind the middle; shoulders broadly rounded; apex (conjunctly) narrowly rounded; epipleural fold entire behind, rapidly expanded at the base and reaching up to the humeral angle; prosternum strongly compressed before the coxæ, as if longitudinally keeled; the process horizontal, triangulate and acutely pointed behind, not deeply penetrating the mesosternal cavity, which is in form of an open U, having its sides vertical, and horizontal on the top; intercoxal process curvilinearly triangular, but not pointed at the apex; legs, especially the anterior, elongate, slender; front tibiæ a little flexuous; 1st joint of hind tarsi as long as 2nd and 3rd together; the last as long as the three preceding united.

Type. — *Camaria alternata*. Fairmaire, Bull. Soc. Ent. de France, 1875, p. xxxiii.

Pseudocamaria consobrina, n. sp.

Easily distinguishable from *alternata* by its more oblong form; the elytra regularly convex, the intervals being more (♂) or less (♀) strongly transversely rugose, the colour (of the elytra) green, or brassy-green, running into golden and purple on the sides, base and apex. Head and prothorax dull purplish-black, the former finely, clearly and remotely punctured; the punctuation on the latter is larger and closer but more obscure; joints 5—10

of the antennæ are more contracted at the base, on the inner side; the sides of the prothorax are less strongly, and more obliquely, contracted anteriorly, a little dilated posteriorly, the margins less distinctly crenulated; the prosternal process is more convex, and is not pointed behind; the punctuation, &c. on the abdomen and flanks of metasternum is stronger; the pro- and meta-sterna are shining black, without any tinge of violet; the femora are bluish-black; the tibiæ, tarsi and antennæ reddish-brown, clearest on the former. In *alternata* the pro- and meta-sterna are black, with distinct violet reflections; the femora cyaneous, the tibiæ nearly of the same colour.

The ♂ is narrower than the ♀; joints 6—10 of the antennæ distinctly narrower; the apical emargination of the epistoma distinctly angulate; the intervals on the elytra more coarsely rugose, and the prosternal process more lobiform, and obtuse, behind.

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Fianarantsoa.

In the following three genera the eyes are more or less depressed above, and are laterally very prominent; the prothorax strongly transverse and quadrate, the front angles prominent; and the epipleural fold of the elytra does not extend beyond the level of the fourth ventral segment.

ACTANORIE, nov. gen.

Mentum trapezoidal, finely carinate down the median line, anterior margin entire; mandibles curved at the outer side; head short, front rapidly sloping to the epistoma; this latter broadly truncated in front, the suture angulate, strongly impressed; eyes a little depressed above; the antennæ and palpi are wanting in the unique example before me; prothorax unequally convex; apex subsinuate emarginate, front angles large and prominent but obtuse; all the margins reflexed, the lateral irregularly crenulated; base feebly bisinuate, hind angles obtuse; sides very feebly rounded in the middle, sinuate contracted at the base; scutellum curvilinearly triangular; elytra considerably wider than prothorax; strongly convex, sides a little dilated behind, entirely margined and reflexed; apex (conjointly) narrowly rounded; shoulders broadly rounded, prominent; the surface (excepting the sutural region at the base) uneven by reason of numerous large foveæ; prosternum strongly abbreviated before, and

not abruptly elevated between, the coxæ; the process horizontal, lanciform, bisulate between the coxæ; mesosternum horizontal, vertical in front, the cavity V-shaped; intercostal process triangular and narrowly rounded at apex; legs less elongate than in the preceding genus; tarsi wanting.

Type.—*Camaria undaticollis*. Fairmaire, Bull. Soc. Ent. de France, 1875, p. xxxiii.

THETTEA, nov. gen.

Mentum trapezoidal, regularly convex, not keeled down the median line; epistoma broadly truncated in front, the suture angulate and strongly impressed; front somewhat rapidly sloping to the epistoma; antennary orbits prominent; antennæ rather short and slender, thickening outwardly, scarcely depressed; joints 3—7 obconic; 3 elongate; 4—6 subequal in length, but gradually broader; 8—10 still larger and wider, subtriangular; 11 twice the length of 10, apex obliquely rounded; prothorax but little convex, well margined throughout except at the middle of the apex; lateral margins entire; front angles distinctly sharper than in the preceding genera; sides slightly, and obliquely, widened to behind the middle, thence obliquely narrowed to the base; base feebly bisinuate, hind angles subrectangular; scutellum curvilinearly triangular; elytra much broader than the prothorax, gently and regularly convex, dilated posteriorly; shoulders prominent, broadly rounded; prosternum abbreviated before, and abruptly elevated between, the coxæ; the process rather short, lanceolate; mesosternum vertical in front, its cavity widely U-shaped; apex of intercoxal process narrowly rounded; legs slender; tarsi very long and slender, the three first joints of the anterior dilated; the last joint of the posterior not equal in length to the three preceding united.

Thettea tenuitarsis, n. sp.

Head and prothorax bronzy-black, finely, obscurely and remotely punctured; scutellum black; elytra brilliant coppery-æneous on the intervals, vivid green down the striæ; strongly striated, the striæ closely set with very distinct, clearly impressed, rounded punctures; intervals equal, moderately convex, impunctate, delicately rugulose; underside black, moderately nitid; epipleural fold with two or three irregular rows of very distinct punctures down

the middle; flanks of metasternum feebly punctured; abdomen minutely punctured and finely longitudinally striolate; legs and antennæ chestnut-brown, the tibiæ finely and not closely punctured.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ —7 lin.

Antananarivo.

DROCLEANA, nov. gen.

Mentum strongly projecting at the middle, strongly tricarinate, notched at apex; last joint of maxillary palpi subcultriform; mandibles robust, strongly angled at the outer side; eyes rather strongly depressed above; antennæ about equal in length to the head and prothorax; joints 1—6 obconic; 3 elongate; 4—6 gradually shorter and stouter; 7—10 much larger and broader, depressed, subtriangulate, slightly perfoliate, inner apical angle a little produced; 11 much longer than 10, broadly rounded at apex; head large, gently and regularly declivous to the anterior border; trapezoidal in front; sides of epistoma and antennary orbits continuous; epistoma broadly and feebly emarginate in front; the suture angulate and lightly impressed; antennary orbits obtusely rounded, but little elevated; prothorax broadly emarginate at apex, front angles prominent, obtuse; base feebly bisinuate, hind angles rectangular; lateral margins a little reflexed, thickening apically; front and hind margins faint, obsolete at the middle; scutellum triangular; elytra very large, oblong, convex, laterally compressed; a little dilated posteriorly; shoulders obtusely rounded; prosternum not abbreviated before, nor abruptly elevated between, the coxæ; the process narrow, trisulcate between the coxæ, smooth and broadly triangulate behind, not deeply penetrating the mesosternal cavity, which is in the form of an open V; intercoxal process broadly rounded in front; legs rather long and slender; last joint of hind tarsi equal in length to the three preceding united.

Type.—*Camaria chalconota*, Klug.

To this genus also belong *Camaria violaceipennis*, C. O. Waterhouse, and *C. parvicollis*, Fairmaire.

Drocleana (Camaria) parvicollis, Fairm., "Pet. Nouv. Ent.," No. 173, June 1, 1877, p. 137.

Smaller than *chalconota*; less convex; the elytra dark reddish-brown, or brunneous, tinged withaneous; not

laterally compressed, more gradually declivous behind, the striæ much less distinctly punctured, the intervals more convex and a little more strongly punctured; head finely but much more distinctly punctured; the prothorax is relatively smaller, not at all rounded at the sides, the apical angle more acute, less obscurely punctured; the outer joints of the antennæ are narrower, 7—10 not apically produced at the inner side; prosternal process more horizontal, more compressed behind the coxæ; intercoxal process much less broadly rounded at apex.

Long. $14\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Porphyryha, Fairm. l. c. p. 137.

Mentum trapezoidal, pilose, finely carinate down the median line, not notched in front; last joint maxillary palpi cultriform; head strongly transverse, much narrowed in front of the eyes, sides slightly curvedly contracted to the anterior angles; epistoma broadly and squarely truncated at apex, the suture arched and very strongly impressed; front a little convex; eyes large, broad, obliquely produced above, nearly attaining the epistomal suture; antennæ longer than head and prothorax; joint 3 elongate obconic; 4—6 gradually shorter and wider; 7—11 much wider, strongly depressed, rather densely clothed with short decumbent black hairs, triangulate (except 11) and becoming gradually more transverse; 11 largest and broadly rounded at apex; prothorax trapeziform, finely margined throughout, apex feebly arcuately emarginate, the angles acute; base bisinuate, produced in the middle, forming a distinct lobe in front of the scutellum; hind angles rectangular, a little depressed; scutellum rather large, as long as it is wide at the base, curvilinearly triangular; elytra much wider than the prothorax, appearing subquadrate, gibbous, shoulders very prominent, with a depression behind; base sinuately emarginate; sides broadly rounded at the shoulders, subparallel behind them to behind the middle, thence rapidly contracted to the apex; prosternum a little abbreviated and slightly compressed before, and not abruptly elevated between, the coxæ; the process very wide, flat, horizontal, broadly rounded behind, and closely fitting into a corresponding cavity in the mesosternum; this latter short, horizontal, vertical in front; intercoxal process broad, arching to the apex, which is very narrowly rounded;

epipleural fold of the elytra abbreviated behind, expanding to the shoulders, the outer edge sinuate; legs slender, thighs parallel, tibiæ straight; first joint of middle and hind tarsi long, in the latter longer than the last joint.

Porphyryba violaceicolor, Fairm. l. c. p. 137.

Above entirely (except the scutellum, which is cyanous) of a beautiful shining purplish-violet, with golden reflections; head and prothorax finely and not at all (except on the epistoma) closely punctured; scutellum finely longitudinally keeled, irregularly punctured; elytra regularly punctate-striate, the striæ very lightly impressed, the punctures very distinct, rounded, closely set; intervals equal, plane, finely and not closely punctured; underside, legs, antennæ and oral organs, black; femora and tibiæ closely and distinctly punctured.

Long. 6 lin.

Tetraphyllus, Cast. et Brullé.

This genus stands greatly in need of revision. I do not here enter into the question raised by Dr. Mäklin (who places the species ordinarily recognized as belonging to *Tetraphyllus* under *Damatrix*), because it is not yet clearly ascertained what would come under *Tetraphyllus* as recognized by him. I have in my possession specimens obtained from old French collections (I believe from M. Reiche's), labelled "*Tetraphyllus Reaumuri*, Cast.," and "*Tetraphyllus Latreillei*, Lap. et Brullé," the former being *Hemicyclus grandis*, Hope, and the latter a species of *Artactes*, Pascoe. However this may be, there is no doubt that the list given in the Munich Catalogue (p. 1997) represents a heterogenous assemblage of diverse generic forms; and I offer no apology for making the new genera that follow.

Taking *formosus* as the type of the genus *Tetraphyllus*, we find the mentum (when dissected out) to be trapezoidal (*i. e.*, apex wider than base and sides sloping), very prominent and convex, but scarcely carinate down the centre, and impressed at each side; there is also a distinct, fine short carina at each side, obliquely directed from the apex to the middle of the sides, the space beyond this, forming the anterior angles, being inflected; last joint of maxillary palpi subcultriform; antennæ with the five last articles a little depressed, gradually larger, subtriangulate (except

the last), apically a little produced, but rounded, within; eleven a little larger than ten, ovate; labrum but little extruded, the membranous hinge scarcely visible; head rather large, not strongly transverse, not narrowed nor shortened in front of the eyes, deeply imbedded in the prothorax, perfectly plane, or flattened, and gradually sloping from the vertex to the anterior border; a well-marked longitudinal furrow extending down the middle of the front and nearly across the epistoma; antennary orbits not prominent (convex), obliquely rounded, the sides continuous with the sides of the epistoma; this latter rapidly narrowed to the front, the angles rounded and convex above,* the apex lightly emarginate, the suture angulate, faintly impressed, and terminating at each side at some distance from the apical angle; eyes above large, rounded, not at all depressed, not projecting, nor forming a conical outline, laterally; the head, behind the eyes, being abruptly and strongly contracted; prothorax very finely punctured, strongly transverse, deeply arcuately emarginate in front, front angles scarcely depressed; base much wider than apex, sides a little curvedly contracted at the base, the apex as strongly margined as the sides; the sides of the elytra are somewhat rapidly, curvedly expanded direct from the basal angle; the flanks of the prothorax and of all the sterna, and the epipleural fold, are perfectly smooth and impunctate; the prosternum is abbreviated before, and is abruptly elevated between, the coxæ, but this abbreviation does not extend nearly up to the coxæ; the prosternal process is moderately wide, prolonged and gradually tapering behind; intercoxal process wide, apex broadly rounded.

There may be slight modifications of the above characters in some of the species, but nothing that will at all affect or lead to the confounding of them with any of the following new genera.

Tetraphyllus pyropterus, Fairm. l. c. p. 137.

Very near *formosus*, from which it differs in being smaller, the elytra a little more gibbous, and having a more rounded outline, the colour bright coppery, with scarcely a tinge of green; the antennary orbits a little

* In some species (*acerbus*, Coq., &c.) the front angles of the epistoma are elevated, forming a large, blunt, recurved tooth, the space between being rather deeply, arcuately emarginate. Perhaps this may be sexual.

angled at the sides at their junction with the epistoma; this latter having the front angles toothed (or tubercled), and strongly emarginate between; underside less opaque; and the prosternal process smoother.

Long. $5\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Tetraphyllus Fairmairii, n. sp.

Smaller and more oblong-ovate than *formosus*; the sides of the elytra more gradually rounded from the basal angle, more dilated posteriorly; the convexity on the back extending nearer to the apex; the elytra are consequently more abruptly declivous behind; the striæ much more deeply impressed, the fourth and fifth uniting much nearer the apex; the intervals more convex and finely but distinctly punctured; underside more nitid; prosternal process more sharply tapered behind, the sides completely sulcated near the margin, an oblong depression between the coxæ.

Long. $5\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

The elytra more swollen behind will also serve to distinguish this species from *acerbus*, Coq.

Tetraphyllus tuberculipennis, n. sp.

Very distinct from any of the described species by the elytra gently and regularly convex; the intervals terminating apically in oblong tubercles.

Head and prothorax dull black; epistoma scarcely emarginate in front, the suture arched and plainly impressed; frontal furrow not extending beyond the epistomal suture; head very finely and remotely punctured; prothorax ample, but little convex, finely and not closely punctured, very deeply arcuately emarginate in front; front angles not acute; base very feebly bisinuate; sides rather strongly curvedly contracted anteriorly, very feebly narrowed at the base; scutellum shining black; elytra broadly oval, regularly and not at all strongly convex, gradually declivous behind; sides regularly and gently rounded from the basal angle to near the apex; finely and cleanly striated, the striae uniting by pairs at the base; five and six abbreviated and terminating at the intrahumeral depression; posteriorly the first striae extends to the apex, two and three are united higher up, whilst four and five, six and seven, eight and nine unite

by pairs at some considerable distance from the apex; the intervals are equal, very remotely punctulate, and show traces of a keel down their middle, and terminate in a well-marked more or less oblong tubercle; the sutural interval is continued along the base to the fifth, the elytra being basally depressed immediately behind it; the colour is vivid metallic-green, and brilliant coppery in alternate longitudinal stripes, but less clearly defined than in *acideferus*, Coq.; underside dull black; legs chestnut-red; antennæ a little paler; prosternal process lanceolate, thickened at the margins and sulcated at each side.

Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ —4 lin.

Antananarivo.

CHEMOLANUS, nov. gen.

Differs from *Tetraphyllus* in having the mentum distinctly carinate down the median line, front angles not inflexed; head much shorter, especially in front of the eyes; the front convex and rapidly sloping to the epistoma; this latter smaller, convex, very broadly truncated in front, the suture strongly arched, very deeply and strongly (especially at the middle) impressed, and terminating at each side at the anterior border at the point where the truncation of the epistoma ends. Antennary orbits convex; eyes distinctly depressed above, laterally more prominent and showing a conical outline; there is also a well-marked groove bordering their inner edge; prothorax less transverse, trapeziform, much less deeply emarginate in front; front angles less acute, depressed; sides obliquely narrowed from base to apex, not rounded nor incurved at the base; lateral margins much finer; base and apex indistinctly margined at each side, not at all at the middle; prosternum shorter, abbreviated nearly up to the coxæ; the process very much wider, plane, broadly triangulate behind, and rather closely fitting into a corresponding cavity in the mesosternum; intercoxal process more narrowly rounded at apex.

It may be added that the membranous hinge of the labrum is largely exposed, forming, with the labrum itself, a sort of muzzle.

The head is of precisely the same form, &c. as in the genus *Camariodes*.

Type.—*Tetraphyllus consobrinus*, Fairm.

CHARIANUS, nov. gen.

Differs from *Tetraphyllus* in the mentum strongly and more regularly convex, not at all carinate; the larger and more extruded labrum, the membranous hinge entirely visible; head much narrowed and shortened in front of the eyes, and swollen behind them; eyes above narrower, inwardly prolonged and contracted, more distant from the prothorax; antennary orbits smaller, more convex, more rounded; epistoma convex, broadly and squarely truncated in front, front angles distinct, sides short but distinct and not continuous with the sides of the antennary orbits; the suture strongly transversely impressed and sending off at each side, at an obtuse angle, a more finely-impressed line, which terminates at the junction of the antennary orbits with the sides of the epistoma; prothorax squarer, much less deeply emarginate in front, front angles more obtuse; base more bisinuate, not much wider than the apex; sides much more gradually expanded to behind the middle, thence more strongly, abruptly and incurvedly contracted to the hind angles; side margins a little reflexed and finely crenulate; apical margin very fine, almost obsolete; elytra obliquely widened from the base to the shoulder where they become angulate; sides distinctly compressed, and subparallel, at the middle, dilated behind; the striæ very distinctly punctured; epipleural fold not rapidly expanded at the base, not nearly attaining the humeral angle; prosternum abbreviated direct up to the coxæ; the process shorter and acutely triangular; intercoxal process much narrower; triangular, pointed at apex.

It may also be added that the head, the prothorax and its flanks, are closely studded with deeply and clearly impressed, rounded punctures: the flanks of the meso- and meta- sterna, the epipleural fold and the legs are also very distinctly punctured, the latter somewhat densely so.

Type.—*Tetraphyllus purpuratus*, Coq.

AMARSENES, nov. gen.

Head as in the preceding genus, but the eyes above are not perceptibly contracted: the antennæ* are very short;

* In my examples of *Charianus*, the antennæ are, unfortunately, wanting.

joints 3—5 obconic; 3 elongate; 4—5 gradually shorter; 6—10 slightly depressed, triangulate, subserrate within, becoming gradually shorter and broader; 11 larger, obliquely rounded. The prothorax is more curvedly contracted anteriorly; gradually, and but very slightly, narrowed posteriorly; apex more sinuately emarginate; side margins broader, more reflexed, not crenulate at the edges; the elytra are much more oblong, more gradually declivous behind; sides gradually expanding direct from the base to near the apex; epipleural fold as in *Tetraphyllus*. The prosternum and its process and the intercoxal process do not materially differ from the same parts in *Charianus*, like which genus, too, the head, prothorax and the flanks beneath, are (but less thickly) studded with well-marked rounded punctures.

Amarsenes (Tetraphyllus) oblongo-camelus. Fairmaire, l. c. p. 137.

Oblong-ovate; head and prothorax obscure æneous with purplish reflections; brighter and cærulescent on the front part of the former; elytral intervals brilliant coppery æneous, rather broadly cærulescent down the striae; head rather finely and not densely punctured, faintly transversely impressed between the eyes; prothorax more strongly punctured and having several light irregular depressions along the base, on the sides and at each side of the disc; lateral margins reflexed, dark blue, shining; scutellum elongate, bright cyaneous, with several transverse impressions on the sides; elytra gibbous on the middle, shoulders scarcely prominent, sides a little compressed at the middle, dilated behind; broadly striated, the striae closely set with fine transverse punctures which become rounded towards the apex of the elytra; the second and seventh striae unite close to the apex three to six, and four to five, unite at gradually receding distances; basally only one to two and seven to eight are united; there is also the usual short stria by the scutellum; the intervals are moderately convex and nearly smooth; metasternum and abdomen brilliant golden æneous, the latter suffused with purple; prosternal process shining black, smooth, a little bent down and compressed behind the coxae; legs and basal joints of antennae shining cyaneous; the former very distinctly punctured.

Long. 9 lin.

Nesogena gigantea (Fairm. i. l.), n. sp.

Oval-elliptic; greenish-bronzed or brown-bronzed, less nitid on the prothorax; head bluish-green and coppery, very nitid, irregularly punctured, a groove at each side the front connected posteriorly (between the eyes) by an arched impression; prothorax moderately convex, feebly emarginate in front, sides very strongly curvedly expanded from the apex to behind the middle, thence subparallel to the base; front angles obtuse, the hind directed backwards; moderately and irregularly punctured, most closely so on the sides, smooth down the median line; lateral margins rather broad, bluish, coarsely rugose-punctate; the usual coarsely rugose-punctate line across the middle of the base, close to the margin; scutellum blue, punctured, triangular with the sides sinuate; elytra ample, moderately convex, broadest before the middle, a little narrowed behind, apex (conjointly) rather broadly rounded, sides broadly margined, bluish, a little sinuous, and narrowing at base and apex; punctate-striate, the striae well marked, the punctures very small, except at the base, and crenating the sides of the intervals; these are convex, finely punctured, delicately alutaceous, most closely so at the sides: underside more or less bright coppery-aeuous; flanks of prothorax longitudinally undulately wrinkled; prosternum horizontal, produced and narrowly conical (mucronate) behind; legs bluish-black; antennae long, tapering outwardly, the basal joints dark shining brown, the rest paler.

Long. 12—12½ lin.

Nesogena speciosa, n. sp.

Near *Batesii* (Fairm. Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1875, p. 190), but smaller; the prothorax chalybeate-blue, sometimes blended with violet, more strongly and more closely punctured, the transverse basal impression shallower; the sides more abruptly (less curvedly), narrowed anteriorly; the elytra brilliant (especially in the ♀), purplish-coppery, becoming golden-aeuous at the margins, base, suture and down the striae; the striae distinctly broader, more strongly crenating the sides of the intervals; legs and basal joints of antennae uniformly dark shining brown.

These differences appear slight, but they are constant throughout a series of examples.

The ♂ has the form more oblong, the antennæ longer, the intervals on the elytra rougher, and the femora are all pilose beneath on their basal half.

Long. 10 lin.

Antananarivo.

Nesogena rutilia (Fairm. i. l.), n. sp.

Also near *Batesii*, but the form is much more oblong and parallel; the prothorax metallic coppery-æneous, more or less tinged with purple, especially at the sides; sides more obliquely narrowed anteriorly; the elytra narrower, more parallel, of a bluish-violet colour, or bluish-green, passing into palish-purple at the base, sides and suture; the reflexed margins golden with purplish reflections, narrower, not sinuous nor distinctly expanded at the middle.

The ♂ has the intermediate femora only pilose beneath.

Long. $10\frac{1}{2}$ lin. Width of elytra across the middle $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.; in *Batesii* they are $5\frac{1}{3}$ lin. across.

Nesogena lucida, n. sp.

Near *speciosa*, but smaller, more elliptic, much less convex, still more (especially the prothorax) brilliant, the basal angles of the prothorax produced, acute and outwardly directed.

Head brilliant emerald-green, finely and not closely punctured; epistomal suture and the furrow at each side the front strongly marked, these latter not distinctly connected behind; prothorax golden-brassy, of the most intense brilliancy, entirely (and broadly at the sides) bordered with emerald-green, which border is inwardly finely edged with blue and purple; minutely and remotely punctured, transversely wrinkled at the sides, close to the margin; the usual furrow along the middle of the base; hind angles produced, acute, outwardly directed; scutellum bluish-green, irregularly punctured; elytra very feebly convex, golden-coppery on the back, passing into a beautiful palish-purple with violet reflections on the sides and apex, the outer interval and the lateral margins of a brilliant emerald-green; sides sinuate, broadly margined, expanded at the middle; punctate-striate, most strongly so at the sides and apex, where also the intervals are narrower and somewhat convex; intervals minutely punctulate and indistinctly alutaceous; underside brilliant

metallic golden-green, suffused with purplish-coppery at the sides; legs and antennæ shining chestnut-brown; labrum dull reddish-brown; prosternum not distinctly produced, nor narrowly conical, behind, as it is in all the preceding species.

Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Coquerel, in the description of his *N. (Adelphus) Guérinii*, gives the legs and antennæ as obscure bronzed-violet, the prothorax very convex and very brilliant, with the hind angles directed backwards; the elytra very convex, and very brilliant coppery-red.

Nesogena venusta, n. sp.

Ovato-elliptic; very gently convex; elytra greenish coppery-brown passing into purplish-brown at the sides and apex; head and prothorax fiery-purple with green reflections, the sides of the latter distinctly green; head finely remotely punctured, the groove at each side the front not at all connected behind; prothorax minutely remotely punctured, the sides narrowing in a curve from base to apex, more rapidly so at the apical half; hind angles not produced nor outwardly directed, base very gently bisinuate; sides rather finely margined, and not coarsely punctured nor rugose immediately within the margin; scutellum of the same colour as the prothorax, finely punctured, acutely pointed behind; elytra large, much broader than the prothorax, gently convex, sides moderately margined, not sinuate, scarcely rounded at the middle; rather finely but somewhat deeply punctate-striate, intervals convex, finely and remotely punctulate, and rather closely alutaceous; underside brilliant bluish-green and purple; femora shining reddish-castaneous, the base and apex metallic-green reflecting purple; tibiæ purplish-violet, the base and apex metallic bluish-green; 1st joint of the tarsi and basal joints of antennæ metallic-purple; prosternal process a little produced and rounded behind.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Nesogena Fairmairii, n. sp.

Oblong-elliptic; moderately nitid; of a beautiful silky bluish-green, slightly bronzed down the back and on the prothorax; the margins of the prothorax, the base, suture and lateral margins of the elytra, violaceous; head

rather strongly punctured, more or less rugosely so between the eyes, the impressions at each side the front distinctly connected behind; prothorax moderately convex, of the same form as in *gigantea*, but the base is a little more sinuate, the punctuation irregular but rather large, lightly but distinctly impressed down the median line; scutellum blue, or bluish-black, acutely pointed behind, impressed down the middle at the base; elytra moderately convex, oblong oval; sides scarcely sinuate, not broadly margined; moderately punctate-striate, the intervals a little convex, sparsely and very minutely punctulate and delicately but rather closely alutaceous; underside brilliant golden-green; legs and basal joints of antennæ dark shining chestnut-brown; prosternal process as in *gigantea*. All the femora fringed beneath in the ♂.

Long. 10 lin.

Fianarantsoa.

Nesogena castaneipes, n. sp.

Similar in coloration to *Fairmairii*, but more æneous, the prothorax relatively longer and narrower, the sides expanded from the apex to nearer the base, thence parallel to the hind angles; base scarcely at all sinuate; the elytra less oblong, more rounded at the sides, more convex, especially near the base; the prosternum closely curved round the coxæ; and the size much smaller.

Head finely irregularly punctured, not very closely nor rugosely so on the front, the groove at each side indistinctly connected behind; prothorax punctured as in the preceding; scutellum blue, pointed behind, punctured; elytra rather finely but somewhat deeply punctate-striate, the intervals rather convex, less closely alutaceous than in the preceding; underside brilliant golden-green, a little coppery at the sides; flanks of prothorax nearly smooth, not coarsely longitudinally wrinkled, as it is in all the preceding species; prosternum closely curved round the coxæ; legs and basal joints of antennæ shining castaneous; palpi piceous; apex of epistoma, and labrum, dull red.

Long. $7\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Fianarantsoa.

Nesogena geniculata, n. sp.

Near *varians* (Fairm. l. c. p. 190).—Oblong-elliptic, elytra shining coppery-brown, a little æneous down the

sutural edge and the striæ; clearer on the prothorax, which is also bronzed-green at the margins and down the median line: head (except the front, which is reddish-coppery) shining green; sparsely (except behind the eyes) and finely punctured, the side grooves obscurely connected behind; prothorax relatively narrower than in any of the preceding species, gradually contracted in a curve from base to apex; base feebly bisinuate, the impression across the middle strongly marked; finely and remotely (except at the sides) punctured; scutellum green, or greenish-coppery; elytra rather finely but deeply punctate-striate, the intervals convex, finely punctulate, &c.; sides feebly sinuate, the reflexed margins bronzed-green; underside bright coppery-æneous tinged with purple; flanks of the prothorax faintly longitudinally wrinkled; prosternum conical, but scarcely produced, behind; femora shining reddish-castaneous, the base and apex metallic bluish-green; the tibiæ (especially at the base), tarsi, and basal joints of antennæ tinged with metallic-green.

Long. 7—7½ lin.

Antananarivo.

Nesogena varicolor (Fairm. i. l.), n. sp.

Ovate, or ovato-elliptic, convex; elytra green, or blue-green, passing into brassy-green, golden, golden-æneous, or purplish golden-coppery, the sides usually more or less purple deepening at the margins and (more especially) at the apex into violet, or dark greenish-violet; the head, prothorax and scutellum are all equally variable in colour; head moderately punctured; prothorax strongly curvedly contracted anteriorly, subparallel, or slightly expanded, posteriorly; moderately punctured: elytra more or less oblong-oval, rather finely punctate-striate, the intervals but little convex, finely remotely punctured and alutaceous; sides scarcely sinuate, moderately margined; underside brilliant, varying from green to purple and violet; legs and basal joints of antennæ chalybeate-blue, shining; flanks of prothorax faintly longitudinally wrinkled; prosternum curved round the coxæ, not at all prominent behind, sometimes impressed between the coxæ.

The ♂ has the antennæ longer, the intermediate and hind femora villose beneath on their basal half.

Long. 9—10 lin.

Fianarantsoa.

Nesogena Haugi, n. sp.

Near *iodolimbata*, Fairm., but more elliptic, of a bronzed-coppery, almost obscure; the margins of the prothorax, the striae and the reflexed margins of the elytra, blue, or obscure violaceous; the sides of the elytra are not at all violaceous, but are of the same colour as the back; the striae are shallower, the intervals less convex, more closely and more intricately alutaceous; the underside, including the epipleural fold, is brilliant brassy-green, or bluish-green; the flanks of the prothorax much more faintly wrinkled; the femora are red, or testaceous-red, with the base and apex, the tibiae, and the basal joints of the antennae, dark cyaneous.

In both species the prosternum is curved round the coxae, and is not at all prominent behind.

Long. 9—10 lin.

Fianarantsoa.

Nesogena Coquerelii, *viridicuprea*, *cræsus*, and, possibly, *æncipennis*, form a group distinguished by the squarer, broader-shouldered, more convex, and more parallel-sided, elytra; and still more especially by having the flanks of the prothorax more or less closely and coarsely punctured and rugose. In none of the preceding species is there any trace of punctuation on this part. *N. viridicuprea* is excessively variable in colour, ranging from violet-black to metallic-green and fiery-coppery. My examples are all from Antananarivo.

N. cræsus (Fairm. i. l.) is exceedingly near to *viridicuprea*, and is only distinguished from it by the form a little less robust and less broad-shouldered; the prothorax less conical, *i. e.*, more rounded at the sides, and more parallel behind the middle; the punctuation, and the punctured striae, a little finer; the legs, antennae and mouth organs clear shining red; and the colour green more or less suffused with violaceous.

Long. 6—8 lin.

Fianarantsoa.

Nesogena testaceipes and *intermedia*, have also the flanks of the prothorax rugose-punctate; but they are distinct from all the other species by the anterior tibiae having the outer apical angle produced into a large acute tooth.

In none of these species have I seen the femora pilose beneath; but I observe, in some examples, the hind tibiae

to be distinctly and closely fringed with hairs on their inner edge, in *viridicuprea* and *cræsus*; whilst in *testaceipes* and *intermedia* there is a tuft of curled hairs at the apex of the hind tibiæ within. In both cases I take the characters mentioned to indicate the ♂.

PSILONESOGENA, nov. gen.

Head (leaving out the muzzle) subglobular, constricted behind forming a short neck; muzzle very long; antennary orbits narrow, prominent, conical; epistoma quadrate, plane, parallel-sided, squarely truncated in front; labrum very large, expanding outwardly, lightly emarginate in front; mentum as in *Nesogena*; mandibles fine, strongly incurved and deeply cleft at the apex;* maxillary palpi elongate, slender, the last joint very obliquely truncated; eyes large, approximate above (more so in the ♂ than in the ♀), not closer beneath than in *Nesogena*, bordered within by a groove which is prolonged up to the epistomal suture; antennæ very long, slender, joint 1 exposed to the root, swollen; 2—3 obconic; 2 short; 3 as long again as 2; the rest very long, subequal, becoming gradually filiform; prothorax a little transverse, convex, strongly rounded anteriorly, a little constricted posteriorly; apex truncate and very finely margined; front angles obtuse and much depressed; base feebly sinuate and strongly margined, the angles obtuse and depressed; lateral edges fine but sharp and distinct; scutellum rather large, triangular; elytra depressed above, nearly as wide again as the prothorax at the base, elongate, subparallel from the shoulders, which are rounded and prominent above; strongly sinuately narrowed and pointed at apex; legs elongate, slender, unarmed; tarsi simple, slender, elongate, pilose beneath, the 1st joint of all (but more especially the middle and hind) long; mesosternum of the same form as in *Nesogena*, but less open and less concave in front; prosternum rather narrow and convex between the coxæ, and curved round them in the ♂, a little produced and narrowly conical behind in the ♀; epipleural fold expanded at the base, not extending to the apex of the elytra; intercoxal process narrowly rounded

* In some species of *Nesogena* (e. g. *intermedia*, Fairm.), the mandibles have a similar form, and show indications of a fissure at the apex.

at the apex. The ♂ has the intermediate and hind femora thickly pilose beneath on their basal half, and has six abdominal segments, the fifth being ciliate along its lower edge, and the sixth membranaceous and deeply emarginate at apex.

A very remarkable genus, presenting the most intimate relations with *Nesogenea* and its allies on the one side, and with the *Lagriidæ*, through *Statyra*, on the other. It has completely the facies of this last genus, but the simple penultimate joint of the tarsi; the prothorax wider than long, its pronotum distinctly separated from its flanks; joints 4 to 11 of the antennæ subequal in length, &c., will serve to distinguish it. The form of the pro- and mesosterna at once separates it from *Strongylium*; whilst its fuller and larger eyes approximate above, its long narrow form, and depressed elytra, will separate it from *Nesogenea*.

The sexual characters are as in the majority of the species of *Nesogenea*, with the addition of a sixth ventral segment in the ♂. I observe in some species of *Statyra* the anterior femora are pilose beneath. The additional abdominal segment in the ♂ is also found in the *Statyrini* (Leconte), and also, according to Lacordaire, in certain American forms in the genus *Strongylium*.

It seems to me that the character insisted upon by Lacordaire as separating the *Lagriidæ* from the *Tenebrionidæ*, viz., the prominency and contiguity of the anterior coxæ, completely fails us at the present time; for I can see no material differences in these respects between *Statyra* and the majority of the species of *Nesogenea*. I think this prominency, where it occurs (in *Trachelostenus*, *Lagria*, *Eutrapela*, *Arthromacra*), is more apparent than real, and its appearance is owing to the prosternum not being elevated between the coxæ, and up to a level with them (as it is in *Statyra*). Leconte, in his "Classification of the Coleoptera of North America," p. 246, relies upon the protuberant anterior coxæ, the dilated penultimate joint of the tarsi, and the different larvæ. The second of these points is shared by too many of the *Tenebrionidæ* to be of any value; and as for the last point see Lacordaire, "Genera des Coléops," p. 564, note 1.

Psilonosogena hybrida, n. sp.

Elongate, narrow, depressed on the elytra; head shining black, a little aneous on the front, between the eyes,

where it is also (in the ♂) longitudinally impressed and finely rugose-punctate; epistoma smooth, impunctate; labrum coarsely rugose-punctate on its apical half; prothorax shining greenish-black, not visibly punctured; scutellum black, obliquely impressed at each side; elytra metallic brassy-green, purple at the apex, the sides also tinged with purple; strongly punctate-striate, the middle and outer striae abbreviated behind; intervals a little convex, impunctate, nearly smooth: underside, legs, and basal joints of antennæ, pitchy-black, shining.

Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Antananarivo.

NOTE.—The *Nesogena purpureo-limbata*, of the Catal. Dej. and Munich, is the same as *N. iodo-limbata*. Fairmaire.